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THIS STORY TELLER.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

THE WORK-GIRL.

Work!—what extremes in life are suggested by this little monosyllable! What varied interpretations may be placed on this one short word! And how differently is considered in each circle through which we might trace its universal application, from the light and elegant occupation of affluence, downwards to the toilsome drudgery of necessity! One picture gives us the fair and accomplished daughters of our land seated before their embroidery frames, surrounded by colors as bright as the rainbow's hues—worsted, and silk, and golden threads, scattered in rich profusion, with every accessory to interest and amuse; but before the leaf or the flower, or the cunning device is half copied on the canvass, some anxious parent or careful friend will approach, and in tones of fond entreaty request they will lay it aside, lest the graceful figure should be injured, or the radiant eye made dim by work! And this, again, is the term to designate, the employment that has hollowed the cheek and chilled the life-blood of the weary occupant of many a solitary garret, who, sighing, listen to the midnight chime, and think that even then they cannot lay it by to rest. Such are the extremes. Would that neither boundary was so strongly marked, and that a little habitual self-denial in the one instance, might afford means to lessen the privations of the other!—

When Lord Collingwood wrote home, enjoining his wife to inspire his daughters with 'a contempt for vanity and embroidery,' it might almost be imagined that the gallant admiral had a prophetic glimpse of the expenditure of time and money lavished by the present generation on this fascinating pursuit. But it is the abuse, not the use of any thing which renders it reprehensible; and we may remember it was a saying of the sagacious Dr. Johnson, that many a man might have escaped hanging, had he known how to hem a pocket-handkerchief. Let our fair countrywomen, then, enjoy this recreation as a re-creation, not an ill-engrossing pursuit; and let us all, both men and women, feel thankful that the needle has provided an antidote against listlessness in one case, and a means of livelihood for another.

A lady was lately making some purchases in the principal shop of a little sea-side village in the south of Ireland. As usual, it was a place where the most incongruous articles were collected, and, accordingly, frequented by purchasers as different as there were varieties in the inhabitants of the village; besides which, on the weekly market-day, it was so crowded from morning till night by an influx of country customers, as to render it a matter of some difficulty to reach the counter. The lady, however, was a person of some importance, and way was made for her as soon as she appeared, while the obsequious shopman threw everything else aside to attend to her commands. They were not very important, and having soon despatched them, she was waiting for the change of a note, when she became aware of a gentle pulling at the back of her dress, two or three times repeated, and so far different from the occasionally rude pressure of the crowd, as to last to attract her attention. She turned, and saw two young girls immediately behind her, both of whom stared deeply as she looked round; one, very small and delicate looking, drew back timidly; but the other, a tall handsome girl, raised her eyes ingeniously, though respectfully to those of the lady, and in gentle accents apologized for the liberty she had taken. 'But my sister, ma'am,' added she, 'is very sickly, and her only pleasure is in work; and when she saw the trimming on your dress, she thought it so pretty, that I could not help drawing it a little nearer for her to see.'

Before she had concluded the sentence, her companion had again glided forward, her dark eyes glistening, and slipping her hand into that of her courageous defender, added earnestly, 'Forgive us both, ma'am.' The lady, whom we shall call Mrs. Villars, much struck by the little scene, measured them speedily with one of her own sweet smiles, and stooping down, unclasped her mantle and showed them, to their heart's content, the dress they had admired so much; then gathering up her little purchase, she returned their energetic gratitude and admiration with another smile and left the shop.

Days passed away, and she saw the sisters no more; but they often returned to her thoughts, and, unfeignedly by any similar tie, she would remember with a sigh the strong affection revealed by that little incident. In one moment it had told its own story—of fond protection on the one side, and grateful reliance on the other—as intelligibly as if the parties had been known for years; and she marvelled that, in a class where, from want of mental cultivation, externals must seem so important, such superior personal attractions as one sister enjoyed, should create no sentiment of vanity or of jealousy to sully their mutual love. But Mrs. Villars reasoned wrong—she had yet to learn that the heart touches

own lesson—the most unsophisticated often the warmest; and that true affection is a sunbeam that blinds our eyes to the deficiencies of the beloved ones, while it casts a ray of ten-fold brightness on every excellence they possess.

At last one morning, in an early walk more extended than usual, she came to a cluster of cottages near the shore, at some distance from the village. It was a pleasant, animated scene; and Mrs. Villars stopped to admire the eager groups collected round some boats returned from the night's fishing, and either making bargains for themselves, or congratulating their sons or husbands on their success. As she lingered, a young girl tripped lightly by with a basket on her arm, and even in that passing glance she could not mistake the bright eyes and glowing complexion of her late acquaintance. A look of recognition also beamed from those same eyes. Half hesitatingly she paused for an instant, then with a modest courtesy was passing on, when Mrs. Villars accosted her, and with an inquiry for her sister, joined her on her way.

During their walk, she learned that Ellen and Mary Roache were sisters, their mother long since dead, and their father—Wisha, he was just nothing at all! Mrs. Villars had lived long enough in Ireland to know that the smothered sigh which followed that little hesitating sentence indicated a good natured kind of idler, who smoked tobacco when he could get it, drank whiskey, on the same terms, and was a burden to his family it was his duty to support. But how eagerly the speaker turned from that unwelcome theme, to dwell on the perfections of her sister Ellen! And as she did so, the varying cheek, the eyes sometimes smiling, sometimes tearful, and the occasionally tremulous tones, spoke in her own favor as eloquently as if Ellen had been there in turn to tell the tale, and more than that we need not say. Ellen was the eldest, though she looked so small; but an early accident had made her lame, and checked her growth; and in those days of suffering she had learned to use her needle with such skill as to enable her to contribute materially to their livelihood now. 'She could never come with me, ma'am, when I went out to play with the other girls, or follow me when I was clambering on the rocks, or picking shells on the shore; but she was always on the watch for me, as a mother looks for her child. I never found her missing from the door when I was coming home; and if, as sometimes happened, I forgot to be back in time, I saw the trouble in her pale cheeks and sad eyes, though she never said a word, so that made me careful not to wander any more. And she taught me to be tidy, ma'am; for I was very wild and careless, and would never have cared about tearing my clothes, only she always took and mended them, without ever noticing it; and she taught me to be gentle, and to curb my hasty spirit, for I saw her suffer pain and sorrow without murmur or complaint; and above all, ma'am, she taught me to hope when my heart was sinking, and the power to bear when sorrow in earnest came—'

She stopped short and drew her hand across her eyes; then looking archly into Mrs. Villars' face, who, deeply interested, was quite unprepared for the sudden transition, she added gaily—'Here I am all the time praising myself—tidy, gentle, and strong-hearted! Oh, lady, they are all but feathers from the sweet dove's wing! As they spoke they approached a whitewashed cottage, poor, but neater than is usually seen—in the place of the dung-hill there was a narrow little strip of garden, paled off from the road, filled with gay flowers glowing brightly in the morning sun; and at the door, as Mary had just been telling was Ellen, looking out for her with the watchful habit of their early days. A few quick steps forward, a whispered word from Mary, and Ellen turned to the lady with a pleasant smile of recognition, and invited her in to rest. She gladly accepted the invitation, and soon found herself seated in the clean, and tidy, though poorly furnished dwelling. The only articles of superior comfort were a small work-table, placed near the window, and beside it a sort of easy-chair, made of straw, both evidently adapted to the occupation and infirmity of poor Ellen. Oh yes, we had nearly forgotten, the room was not quite unornamented either; for over the fireplace was arranged a large piece of coral, and some foreign shells, and near the window hung a cage in which was a bird with brilliant plumage, all telling plainly of some friend over the sea.

Mrs. Villars had at this time the good fortune to escape an interview with the good-for-nothing father, and had the pleasure of talking without interruption, to the two young girls, so different, and yet so united. This interview was succeeded by many others. Ellen was supplied with as much work as she could accomplish; and Mary, who under her instructions, had also become very expert at the needle, would hasten with double diligence through her more active employments, that she might gain some time to share in the occupation of her sister. And sweet it was to see those two young creatures seated, with busy fingers at their work on the quiet summer's eve: Ellen earnestly dwelling on some instructive lesson, while, with referential gentleness, Mary would raise her loving eyes now and then, in silent assurance that the words were going home to her heart; or, in turn, those eyes would sparkle gaily, and a happy smile would brighten Ellen's graver face as she listened to some passing jest or merry narrative from her light-hearted Mary. But were they thus alone? We reckon the father as nothing; for with his hands in his pockets, he lounged in the sunshine while sunshine lasted, and then took his supper, and went off early to bed. He had

for his own life, and caring only for himself, considered any exertion for a future provision, quite superfluous. Even so: the girls had another companion who would often, as Ellen would say, come in 'to idle them' in the evening: sometimes to make them laugh and talk—sometimes to read while they worked—and, often still, when the sun was sinking low, and the evening waves curling gently to the shore, to coax them to 'lay aside their stitcheys' and saunter with him for half an hour along the cliffs. Notwithstanding the difference in their station, Mrs. Villars was soon regarded as a friend by those two motherless girls, and each meeting increased the interest she felt in them. She had given them employment and encouragement, and, more welcome still, had on more than one occasion given them affectionate sympathy and advice, but still she observed that at times some cloud was hanging over them, heavier even than poverty, and she determined not to conclude her visit to the sea-side without, if possible, winning their entire confidence, and making some effort for their happiness.

One morning Ellen was alone in the cottage, when Mrs. Villars entered with a small parcel in her hand, and asked her gaily, 'Well, Ellen, would you like to make your fortune at once?' Ellen returned her smile with one as gay; but in an instant the bright expression vanished, and clasping her hands tightly, while her delicate figure trembled with emotion, she answered earnestly, 'Would I wish to make my fortune? Oh, lady, I would give all the world these poor hands can ever do while life is spared me, to make a fortune of ten guineas before another month passes by!' Then, burying her quivering features in her hands, she sank back into the little chair from which she had risen, and burst into tears. Mrs. Villars, amazed at an agitation so unlike the usual placid and collected demeanor of Ellen, sat down beside her, and sought to comfort and calm her with tones even kinder than her words. For a while all would not do; but at last Ellen raised her head, hurriedly wiped away her tears, and putting back her hair with her still trembling hands, in faltering accents asked pardon for her foolishness; then, gaining confidence with the effort, she related, even as friend would tell friend, the sorrow that was weighing on her heart.

She told what a young and helpless creature Mary was when they were left even worse than orphans; how she, older by a few years, was still older from suffering, and much inward thought; and how, from that hour, she had taken the little darling to her heart, and resolved to fill a mother's place to her through life. Then she told how the task was more difficult, because her beauty won indulgence from every one, and how she feared to lose her love in the checks and sad eyes, though she never said a word, so that made me careful not to wander any more. And she taught me to be tidy, ma'am; for I was very wild and careless, and would never have cared about tearing my clothes, only she always took and mended them, without ever noticing it; and she taught me to be gentle, and to curb my hasty spirit, for I saw her suffer

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knew any good come of marrying a girl that could bring nothing but herself, unless she met one as badly off, and then they might pull on together; but as long as the husband had any income, the wife that never knew the

value of money, of her own, would think there

was no end to his, and would soon grow discon-

tented and her wishes were refused. Then

would come extravagance, then anger, then bit-

terness, then want; and no knowing how many

more evils he would have added, only Garret's

countenance showed he could bear no further. He changed then so far as to say that this was

not out of covetousness, for the day Garret mar-

ried to please him, he would give him up his

share in the hooker, and that was worth twenty

guineas; but that he expected his wife would

bring at least as much again; and unless she

did, they never should have his consent or blea-

ming

long effort at composure, my poor girl threw

herself into my arms, and wept without restraint

her long-repressed and bitter tears. But Mary's

heart is like an April day—sunshine ever fol-

lowing the showers; and after while she raised

her head, and with a cheerfulness that took me

by surprise, exclaimed, 'Well, Ellen, at any rate

we shall not be parted: life will glide along the

same as ever; and with hope to gladden, and

the sense of doing right to bear us up, I think

we ought to be even happier than before we were

tried.' And now from this time out,' added she,

with increasing liveliness, 'I must be very care-

ful, steady, and diligent, and so win a good char-

acter for old Maurice, as I have no money to

buy one,' then sitting down to work with an

air of diligence. 'Now, Ellen, you'll have to

bear witness in my favor; so here's to begin!'

Ellen then told how, in the evening, Garret

returned: but though his heart was evidently

lightened by his father's forgiveness, still it was

also very plain that he had not recovered his own

disappointment. His impetuous, active nature

found waiting and submissiveness hard trial; and it

it required a double exertion of fortitude on Ma-

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1846.

THE ELECTION.

Below will be found the return of votes for Governor as far as received in this county, and a recapitulation of the vote in other counties. In this county, it will be seen, Mr. Dana leads Mr. Bronson 2350 votes, all others, 1561. In the State his plurality over Bronson is 531, but the Abolition and Scattering vote prevents a majority by 4,088 votes. The returns to come in will reduce this to probably not much over 3000.

We have elected 8 Senators, and the Whigs 3. The election of an Abolition-Whig in York is contradicted. Thus far 36 Democrats have been elected to the House, and 40 Whigs.

	Dana.	Bronson.	Seat.
34 towns in our last.	2350	1331	368
Bethel,	101	42	47
Canton,	96	52	
Franklin Plantation,	33	6	
Hiram,	128	41	11
Hanover,	22	18	
Livermore,	57	151	71
Mexica,	42	11	
No. 5, R. 1 & 2,	22	2	
Oxford,	130	40	5
	3367	1389	605

RECAPITULATION.

	Dana.	Bronson.	Seat.
Oxford, 43 towns,	3567	1389	605
York, 25 towns,	2640	2815	700
Cumberland, 21 towns,	5305	4083	1211
Hancock, 36 towns,	4653	4103	719
Washington, 42 towns	2194	1385	238
Kennebec, 25 towns,	2243	4604	1205
Somerset, 26 towns,	1725	1996	855
Penobscot, 46 towns,	3220	2933	1491
Waldo, 24 towns,	3182	1512	707
Piscataquis, 29 towns,	1065	895	590
Franklin, 17 towns,	1085	860	712
Aroostook, 16 towns,	513	265	31
	3424	2882	9502

"THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS."

The following scorching rebuke is from the Bangor Democrat. It is as applicable to Oxford County, perhaps, as to Penobscot. At all events we copy it for the especial benefit of a few individuals we have in our mind's eye.

"The End justifies the Means." "False and dangerous as this principle is both in politics and morals, yet with our managing political opponents it is a received aphorism and a practical idea. All their aspirations are for power and political control, but between them and the great object of their pursuit stand the democratics of numbers and of principle. The means used to overcome this obstacle and attain their end are such as might be expected from those who have embraced the doctrine of our text. Every thing is made subservient to the grand design; conscientious scruples are set aside—questions of principles are made of no account—falsehood is upheld as truth—the pulpit is desecrated—the forum disgraced—the press prostituted—moral and benevolent enterprises perverted—the base passions excited—personal and sectional jealousies fomented—all to prostitute the democratic party and to transfer political power to other hands.

"Every thing is fair in politics" is a ruling principle with our leading and managing political opponents. They can therefore talk religion to the religious, and bandy idle jests with the profane—oppose democrats because they are not sufficiently moral and pious, and vote for men of their own party regardless of their morals and piety—they can preach temperance to the temperate and advance liberal ideas to the drunkard—denounce democratic candidates as enemies of temperance, and vote for the candidates of their own party regardless of their temperance principles—they can raise a cry and petition the Legislature for a law prohibiting the sale of liquor under the penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment, make speeches and vote for such a law, and then call on those who do not approve this kind of legislation to vote against the party in power when the law was made.

All this is done upon the principle that every thing is fair in politics—the end justifies the means. So our opponents could introduce into Congress a resolution for annexing Texas to the Union, vote for the measure, support a candidate for President in favor of it, and when the act was consummated denounce it as wrong, unjustifiable, and wicked, for the sole purpose of deriving some party advantage from it. The same in regard to the Mexican war. The opponents of the administration voted in Congress for the war, and directly politicians of the same order raised a clamor against it—it was a war for slavery—those who supported it at the North were disengaged, subservient to the South, etc.—*privy* after being their only object.

The Democrat who would not lose sight of our political opponents in these days must not withdraw his eyes from them one moment, for their windings, twistings, deceptions and hypocrisies to obtain political control are truly unparalleled."

LOOK TO THE HOUSE.

Let our friends now look to the House. At future trials for Representatives let there be UNION and ACTIVITY, and all will be well. There is nothing discouraging—the Democrats are far ahead of the Whigs in the Governor vote—they have elected the most members in both branches of the Legislature, and it is within their power to keep ahead in the election of Representatives.

In Putnam's Island there was a land slide on the 1st of April, which carried into the sea a mile of land, trees and rocks. It began in the night, after a hurricane and tempest, and in the morning trees were seen standing upright and moving towards the ocean.

As Albert Pooley, of Pembroke, Me., was hunting in the woods, he fell in with a little girl, Maria Phillips, aged 8 years, who was in search of a cow; whilst conversing with her his gun accidentally went off, and its contents lodged in her groin. She was convalescing, and in seven hours expired.

and now it will seem but a day to earn the rest; and then you will at last be happy, my own Mary—happier and better for all your trouble. Oh, ma'am, fear not but we will accomplish it; and night and day we will work until it is done."

"Always busy, I see," the tones of his voice at once reassured poor Mary, and awakened, she plainer part, Ellen at the delicate stitches; while scarcely knew why, some indefinite feeling of hope.

He had not addressed her, but he now held out his hand, and drew her to a chair, beside which he seated himself. Ellen laid by her work, and there was a momentary pause of stillness and expectation. Maurice was remarkably looking man. His hair, almost snow white, combed back into smooth, old-fashioned curls, and his clothes, cut according to the fashion of a former generation, would have given him the appearance of great age, had it not been contradicted by his fresh complexion and still elastic step. His tall figure, scarcely stooped until his recent illness, and his firm well shaped mouth, and sagacious eyes and forehead, betokened an intellect still retaining all the vigor of its prime. He sat, as we have said, for a moment in her chair, and, in studying his wishes, endeavored gradually to improve them; and she was rewarded. Drawn to each other by the absence of their mutual companion, he seemed each day more conscious of her excellence. Stimulated by the example of her cheerfulness and industry, he began to feel ashamed of his own listless indolence; and by degrees shaking off the influence of habit, he became an altered man. The "Work-girl's" cup of joy was full.

"It was very late," continued the old man, "but I could not go to rest till he came in, for I had felt all the evening more lonely than usual—the fire burnt low as I sat before it in thought; and fancy brought back again her I had lost years ago in her narrow grave, and the children that had followed her; and I could see them all again smiling and chattering round the hearth, as they used to in those old hours. At last, from being very sorrowful these memories grew pleasant, and a dawning of the future seemed to gain upon the shadows of the past. I began to think: for the heart," added the old man solemnly, "is often prepared within itself for the way it ought to act; I began to ask myself why there were not smiling faces round my hearth again, and why my best and only one was at that moment under the roof of a stranger—his thoughts full of bitterness against the old father that loved him all the time better than the veins of his heart—"

"Oh, no, no," interrupted Mary softly. "Old Maurice sighed as he continued—"If it was me, Mary, I had to blame myself. It was shown me then that I had been too positive and unyielding; and Ellen's words, and all her loving arguments, came back fresher to my mind than the day I heard them. I was not so hardened as you thought me that day, Ellen, added he turning to her; 'but I thought a little trial would do the young people no harm; for I knew their hearts were in the right place, only they wanted ballast. But it is not good for short-sighted mortals to take the province of the Most High—And then you may come with us when we take it home.' Both Ellen and Garret laughed at this anti-climax: Ellen especially, well knowing what was in the glad girl's heart, and amused besides at Garret's somewhat puzzled countenance.—But that soon brightened again under the happy influence; and, without seeking the reason why, he found himself chattering away with a lighter heart than he had felt for many months.

The moon arose; but as that fair light has business of its own, our workmen received it for a future hour, and sent Garret for the more trifling assistance of a pair of candles, to put the few concluding stitches to their work.—At length behold it finished! Ellen resigned the last two or three stitches to her sister, that by her hands it should be completed; and, holding it up with an exclamation of triumph, poor Mary gazed joyfully at it for an instant, then flinging her arms round Ellen's neck, burst into tears. Garret looked on wonderingly, and made some efforts at consolation so wide of the mark, that Mary's weeping was at once changed into laughter, until her bright eyes overflowed again. Ellen, at last, remembering that the best of men may sometimes grow impatient, and unwilling to try Garret too far, laid her hand on his arm, and said, "This is a bridal veil, Garret, and Mary and I have worked hard day and night to have it ready; it is to be worn by a fair and happy bride, while we—"

Garret required no further explanation of Mary's tears and exclamation; and shaking off Ellen's hand with an upbraiding glance, as if he thought her for once in her life unfeeling, he answered warmly. "And if she is ever so fair and happy, she cannot be happier than my own sweet Mary, or more deserving of the happiest lot." Then, before she had time to answer, he seized the veil, and playfully throwing it over Mary's glossy hair, he added, "Now tell me, Ellen, will there ever be a fairer bride than that?"

But he was answered by a loud cry from Ellen. In passing, the veil had touched the flame of the candle, and in an instant the delicate garment was in a blaze. Quick as thought, she tore it from that beloved head; the next moment it lay in scorched and worthless fragments on the floor. To describe their consternation, their revulsion of feeling, is impossible. The present calamity was so overpowering, that for the minute it swallowed up all thought of remoter consequences, and—pale, speechless and agast—they gazed in silence first at one another, then at the fragile object on which their hopes had so lately rested. At last, Mary, pale as death, and almost as cold, laid her arm on her sister's neck, and in a low sad tone murmured, "You see, Ellen, Garret to be!" These words, uttered so despondingly, and Ellen's piteous tears, revealed to Garret somewhat of the truth; and though he could not guess the full extent of the misfortune, still he became at once aware that, in a moment's heedlessness, he had destroyed some plain consolation to the happiness of all, and his self-accusation almost amounted to despair.

With what different feelings did the little group again pursue their way to the residence of Mrs. Villars. Forgetful of her own disappointment, she had listened with kind and womanly sympathy to their sorrowful communication the night before, and now they listened to tell her of their joy, and to ask whether the time could possibly allow them to repair the accident by working another. "All for love, dear lady, this time you must not think of offering us any money now." But Mrs. Villars had taken measures to supply their loss, and as her best apology for the delay, had transmitted to her young friend the burnt fragments of the veil as an evidence of the beauty of the work, and of the accident which destroyed it. In relating the circumstances, she added the hope that, as in Ireland a conflagration was considered an ominous omen to a bride, good fortune might attend those relatives in a tenth proportion to the sorrow they had caused, and the young English girl, as she looked at the angry, but a thought across the wa-

ters from her own happy home and determined not to enjoy the prosperous influence alone. She laid the open parcel on the table, and told its story in a way that went home to the hearts of her auditors. Had she been covetous, she might have made Mary Roche the richest of her name; but, guided by judgment as well as feeling, she contented herself with accepting a trifling gift from each, and so realized a sum which, though moderate in her eyes, far more than compensated for the labor they had lost. It was forwarded to Mrs. Villars, who divided it equally between the surprised and grateful girls; and it would have been more than human nature, had they not felt some little pleasure in the consciousness that Mary was not a portionless bride after all.

She and Garret never forgot their lessons of perseverance and patience acquired in that year of probation. They had truly learned them by heart, and such experience is seldom obliterated; and Ellen, happiest in the happiness of others—the dearest object of her heart attained—still felt that she had a duty to perform. She devoted herself more entirely to her father, and, in studying his wishes, endeavored gradually to improve them; and she was rewarded. Drawn to each other by the absence of their mutual companion, he seemed each day more conscious of her excellence. Stimulated by the example of her cheerfulness and industry, he began to feel ashamed of his own listless indolence; and by degrees shaking off the influence of habit, he became an altered man. The "Work-girl's" cup of joy was full.

THE MORMONS.

By the last advices from St. Louis (Sept. 14), it appears that articles drawn up for a compromise and settlement of the Mormon difficulties, which articles provided for the removal of the Mormons from Nauvoo within sixty days, had been rejected by their opponents, whereupon Gen. Singleton, commander of the anti-Mormons, who was in favor of the compromise, resigned his commission. A battle was expected, with the *Ocean Wave* reported at St. Louis on the 13th, that a messenger arrived at Warsaw just as she left, who stated that a battle had taken place about 3 o'clock that afternoon near Nauvoo, which lasted two hours, and in which from ten to fifteen were killed and wounded.

The particulars, so far as could be ascertained, are, that on Friday, the Nauvoites hearing that the Anti-Mormons were on the march to their city, marched out the number of from three to five hundred, and posted themselves at the distance of about one mile east of the Temple, having an open plain in front, and an extensive cornfield in the rear, their line being formed near and parallel with the fence—Here they awaited the approach of the Anties, who arrived about three o'clock in the afternoon, said to be eight hundred in number, with five or six pieces of cannon. The latter were posted on an eminence, and opened their fire on the Mormons, but at too great a distance to be effective. Soon after, the action was continued with small arms, and lasted until five o'clock, when the Anties either retreated, or withdrew. Their loss is stated to be from *eight* to *fifteen* killed, but that is uncertain, and the Nauvoites had one man killed and two wounded; the latter had no cannon. It was expected that the battle would be resumed the same evening, or the following morning.

LYON.—At noon, Saturday, 12th, the Mormons fired two 6 pound shot into the Anties' camp, upon which the latter sent out a flag of truce, with a request to have another "talk;" but the citizens of Nauvoo returned answer that they were done talking with them, and that hereafter they should fight until others desired a peace.—The action now commenced from the artillery on both sides—over eighty discharges of cannon were heard from both parties during the course of an hour and half. They now closed in and commenced discharges of musketry at each other. A movement was then made by the natives to outflank the Nauvoo right, and pass their breastwork, which was held defended by the *Spartan Band of Mormons*, with "sixteen-chamber rifles." The latter drew out from their breastwork to repel the advancing force, and succeeded in beating them back. During this skirmish on the right, a man named *Anderson*, the leader of the Mormon *Spartans*, fell, shot through the lungs by a rifle ball, and almost instantly expired. About the same moment, his son, a boy of about fifteen years of age, who was engaged in another portion of the ranks, was struck by a six pound shot on the right shoulder, and his body made a crushed mass of bones, the whole breast being torn to pieces. Another Mormon was struck during during this part of fight with a cannon shot, and killed instantly. His name was *Norris*, a blacksmith. The fight continued for two hours and a half, and every attempt the Anties made to pass the position of the Nauvoites, they were successively beaten back, until at length they were forced to retire to their camp, leaving the field in possession of the new citizens and Mormons.

During the progress of the fight an invalid Mormon was posted upon the top of the Temple, with glass in hand, watching its progress, and the wives of the citizens, with their children, were gathered at the base of the building, with upturned eyes and painfully anxious faces listening to his report of the battle; which, from time to time, he related to them from above. Our informant says that he heard many of these poor mothers declare that they would perish in the streets of Nauvoo, defending it against this mob, if it should drive their husbands from the field where they are posted.

The number of killed on the part of the Anties is unknown. At Carthage they only acknowledge to be six badly wounded—Capt. Smith, one of the number, mortally. Every preparation was making on both sides for another battle.

WHATEVER may have been his purpose," says a Whig paper, *Honest John Davis* was right in killing him.

He that will have no trouble in the world must not be born in it.

He is an ill-temper that never deems to be bad.

He that makes him self a sheep shall be eaten by the wolf.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The proceedings of the Convention of the Superintending School Committee in Oxford County, published in to-day's paper, will be read with interest. We regard the objects, the occasion, and the consequences of this first movement in our County, under the late law, as of great importance. All present at the Convention seemed to feel and act under the same impression. The address of the Hon. E. M. Thurston on the various defects of our public schools, and the many obstacles to their improvement and success, was true to the life, clear, convincing, eloquent. He was listened to with singular pleasure and attention. What he knew and saw and felt on the subject of our common schools, he had the good fortune to carry home to the hearts of his audience, and to impart to their own convictions an impulse that will be felt far and wide. The discussions upon the resolutions adopted were exceedingly interesting. And why should they not have been so, when mind and morals and physical health, the welfare of the rising and future generations, the perpetuity and prosperity of our political institutions as depending mainly on the character of our free schools, and the momentous consequences of duty performed and of duty neglected, were the topics of discussion? We appeal to all good citizens of Oxford to think—to act—to exert their influence in reference to these matters of all pervading importance. Let the whole mass of our citizens be aroused and animated with one heart and one soul, as were the members of the Convention; and let the good spirit of the impulse live on and work on, till the vast claims of education are satisfied—and our State and country feel and carry out the great truth, that to train the intellect and the mind, to secure and increase the treasures of mind, is among the first duties of a free people.

The Whigs have not a majority in any State in N. England, unless it be in Rhode Island. Kentucky and North Carolina are the only great States in the Union positively and decidedly Whig. It is a curious and remarkable fact that the Whigs cannot elect a Governor by the popular vote in a single free State, except Rhode Island or Algeria; for we do not account them able to elect in Ohio. In New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, the Democrats have clear and indisputable majorities.

As we learn, says the Argus of the 25th, that the Directors of the Atlantic Railroad have decided to locate the road from North Yarmouth to the vicinity of Lewiston Falls by the Royal's river route. The locating survey will be completed next week.

TAKE BEARING.—Never repeat a story unless you are certain it is correct, and even not then, unless something is to be gained of interest to yourself, or for the benefit of the person concerned. Tattling is a mean and wicked practice, and he who indulges in it grows more fond of it, in proportion as he is successful. If you have no good to say of your neighbor, never reproach his character by telling that which is false. He who tells you the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults, and so the dish of news is handed from one to the other, until the tale becomes enormous. A story never loses anything, is wisely remarked; but on the contrary gains in proportion as it is repeated by those who have not a very strict regard for truth. Truly, "the tongue is an unruly member, full of deadly poison."

An exchange paper has the following:—

"For sale, an excellent young horse—would suit any timid lady or gentleman with a long silver tail."

"If you wish to make your bitterest enemy miserable, give him a drum and whistle pipe."

On motion of Mr. BLACKER, MEYERS, BLACKER, of Livermore, A. K. KNAPP, of Rumford, and HAWKINS, of Oxford, were appointed a Committee to nominate a Committee of Arrangements pursuant to the last Resolution, who reported the following names, which were accepted, viz.—

JOSEPH G. COLE, of Paris, SAMUEL F. BROWN, of Buckfield, E. SOUKE, of Norway, R. BLACKER, of Livermore, and DAVID KNAPP, of Rumford.

On motion of Mr. PERHAM, of Woodstock,

Resolved, That the School Committees of the several towns comprising this Convention, earnestly request each master, examined by them as an instructor of schools in their respective towns, to deliver an address on the subject of Education to the parents and children of the School District where his services are to be employed.

On motion of Mr. HAWKINS, of Oxford,

Resolved, That the Board of Education be requested to prepare at the earliest opportunity and recommend a list of text books to be used in our common schools.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, of Dixfield,

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Superintending School Committee in this County to give a certificate for teaching a certificate of its qualifications under any circumstances, unless they deem it necessary to give every security to instruct any town school according to the laws of the State.

On motion of Mr. BLACKER, of Livermore,

Resolved, That the School Committees of the several towns in this County be recommended by this Convention to call a meeting of the inhabitants of their town when practicable, on the subject of Education during the present session.

Resolved, That we request the doings of this Convention to be published in the Oxford Democrat, and New York Advertiser.

And the Convention then adjourned.

WILLIAM GREGG, CHAIRMAN.

JOSEPH G. COLE, CLERK.

A DEMOCRATIC IRONMASTER.—General Houston, who is extensively engaged in iron works in Centre county, Pennsylvania, has authorized the contruction of a statement put off at the panic makers, that he has reduced, or was about to reduce, the wages of his hands. The Centre Democrat says,

"We are authorized to contradict the statement of General H. will not reduce the wages of the laborers in his employ. Should any reduction be necessary, it will be taken from his own profits, not from the hard earnings of the laborer; and we may add, that we manufacturers generally to pursue a similar course, it might, in the end, not only benefit the country, but themselves."

On the 16th of July, Captain Stockton arrived, to late, however, to participate directly in taking possession of California.

On the 29th Commodore Stockton gave up the command to Captain Stockton, hoisted his flag on board the Levant, and sailed for the United States via Mazatlan and Panama, and we hope to reach the United States in all November.

Cattle Show and Fair.

The Oxford County Cattle Show will be held at Wataford Flat, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22nd of October next, commencing at ten o'clock A. M. of Wataford.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to an Act of the last Legislature the Superintending School Committee of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford met at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1846, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. STEPHEN EVERETT, of Paris, and E. M. CARTER, Esq., of Bethel, was chosen Chairman pro tem, for the purpose of ascertaining if a quorum was present.

Delegates appeared from fifteen Towns and one Plantation.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. G. B. DAVIS, of Paris, and Mr. TURNOFF, the Provisional School Agent appointed by the Executive, who was present, addressed the meeting in some remarks explanatory of the objects proposed to be effected by the recent law of the State, providing for a Board of Education, which occupied the time until noon. The meeting was then adjourned until half past one P. M.

Afternoon.—Met according to adjournment. Upon calling over the towns and plantations in the County it was ascertained that there were delegates present from the following, viz:—

Albany, Andover, Bethel, Brownfield, Dixfield, Gilford, Hebron, Livermore, Norway, Oxford, Porter, Paris, Peru, Rumford, Sumner, Woodstock, and Franklin Plantation.

It was then voted that the meeting proceed to organize the Board of Education, and STEPHEN EVERETT, of Paris, was chosen Chairman and Clerk, and to choose a member of the Board of Education for this County.

The Convention then elected, by ballot, WILLIAM GREGG, of Andover, Chairman, and JOSÉPH G. COLE, of Paris, Clerk.

They then proceeded to the election of a member of the Board of Education, and STEPHEN EVERETT, of Paris, was elected on the first ballot by a nearly unanimous vote.

On motion of Mr. EVERETT, of Paris, Messrs. EVERETT, BLACKER, of Livermore, SOUKE, of Norway, HUTCHINSON, of Hebron, and HORRIS, of Rumford, were chosen a Committee to draft and report Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. G. F. TEWKSBECK, of Albany, and the Convention and friends of education were addressed by Mr. TURNOFF in an animated, earnest, and able manner on the existing evils in the present management of our common schools, and the benefits hoped to be derived from the late law when perfected and carried into full operation.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following Resolves, which were discussed by various gentlemen present and adopted.

Resolved. That a good system of public instruction, equally free to all, in the various branches of useful knowledge, is one of our strongest guarantees for the preservation and perpetuity of our free institutions.

Resolved. That we acknowledge cheerfully and with gratitude the inestimable amount of good which our common schools, as they are, secure to the community; but, at the same time, we believe that our present system, in its practical operation, is not so economical, so efficient, and so general in its application as it could be.

Resolved. That the vital interests of the great mass of the community are essentially involved in the character and condition of our free schools,—and that every lover of his country, and friend of man, should use all reasonable efforts to elevate their character and increase their usefulness.

Resolved. That every friend of education in this State has abundant reason to rejoice that our Legislature, at its recent session, manifested a decided interest in labor and so favorable to the improvement of our public schools.

Resolved. That a Committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the next annual meeting—that the Committee be instructed to recommend to teachers and friends of education in this County to hold a Convention of two days continuance in connection with the School Committees—that said Committee of arrangements be instructed to secure the services of several suitable persons to deliver lectures and addresses at said Convention, and the Committee are also requested to prepare and submit for discussion at said Convention such questions as in their opinion will be most likely to promote the cause of education.

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ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Sixteen Days later from England.

The British mail steamer Cambria, Capt. G. H. E. Judding, arrived at Boston on Friday morning, the 18th inst. The news is not very important.

The enormous quantity of 6000 lbs. of tobacco has been seized by a coast-guard officer, near Boston, in Lincolnshire, which is supposed to have arrived from Holland.

The parliamentary session was brought to a close on Friday, Sept. 4, by commission. The session of the Queen denuded the affair of all interest, but the results of the session will have an influence on the destiny of the country for years, probably for ages, to come.

Whether for good or for evil, the destiny of Great Britain is cast in the matter of free trade. Every public man, who has the least pretension to the character of a statesman, is wedded to the new policy. The bone and sinew of the country—the middle classes—are decided in its favor.—European.

A disease, similar to the potato disease, has made its appearance in the turpits, in East Lothian, Scotland. It excited a good deal of alarm, as the potato crop is almost entirely destroyed in that vicinity.

A mercantile firm in Livermore has sent out orders for the shipment of the dozen cargoes of Indian corn.

On the 21st ult., a good deal of excitement was produced near the Bank of England by the arrival of six millions of dollars, in specie, collected from the different ports in South America.

Accounts from Smyrna state that no less than ten thousand vessels are cruising along the coast of Asia Minor.

The scarcity of apples and other fruits in England this year will, it is thought, afford the American cultivator an opportunity to export that article to some advantage.

Accounts from Jerusalem state that all Palestine is a prey to the horrors of famine, caused by the drying up of the rivers and streams. At Safet numerous persons have died for the want of food.

The latest accounts from the Red Sea announce that the cholera was making ravages along its coast. At Medina the deaths amounted to 300 per day, and at Gedo to 25. Four cases had manifested themselves at Suez, which, however, had not proved fatal.

The Brazil journals announce that a negro lately found in the diamond district of Bahia a rough diamond weighing nearly an ounce. Its approximate value is £15,000, but it was sold by the finder for £25.

There has been a considerable falling off in the import of Canadian Timber this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The deficiency amounts to nearly 20,000 tons.

The present year exhibits a remarkable increase in the commerce of the United States with the kingdom of Denmark. This increase is owing to the successful efforts of the American minister at Turin, Mr. Wickliffe, in inducing the leading merchants and manufacturers of Georgia to import American produce and export that of their own country to the United States directly.

It was *Ordered*, that the said Partner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that it may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 1st of October next, at the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any, they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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